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was on the right side wanting, while on the posterior third, on that side, it was apparently reduced. During convalescence the sense of taste and contact returned, while the second branch of the trigeminus was still anaesthetic; and since there were no symptoms due to the injury of the facialis and the glossopharyngeus, F. contests the current view concerning the course of the gustatory fibres, and concludes that the latter pursue either the course designated by Schiff, through the corda tympani, ganglion oticum, the third branch of the fifth, and so to the brain, or never enter the corda tympani (Bernard), but pass in the third branch of the trigeminus without leaving it.

*Les troubles moteurs du cerveau.* FR. FRANCK. Extrait d'un livre qui paraîtra prochainement à la librairie Doin: Leçons sur les fonctions motrices du cerveau. 1 Vol., 8°. Rev. Scientif. 1887, XXXIX, 25, p. 788. Autoreferat.

The author briefly reviews the results of experimental physiology on this point. He lays much weight on the increase in both the intensity and duration of the phenomena following extirpation as we ascend in the animal scale. In monkeys that gradual recovery is wanting which in dogs takes place to a certain degree. Seeking by clinical-anatomical methods to establish the extent of the motor centres in man, he confines them to the gyri centrales and to the lobulus paracentralis, in this agreeing closely with Nothnagel, who recently investigated the subject by the same methods.

*Zur feineren Structur der Nervenfasern.* JOSEPH. Verhandl. d. physiolog. Gesellschaft zu Berlin, Jan. 20, 1888, Nos. 5 and 6.

In repeating Kupffer's studies on the fibrillar structure of the axis cylinder in the nerve fibre J. has made use of methods slightly modified from those of Kupffer. In the medullary sheath J. finds a network which he identifies with the neurokeratin framework of Ewald and Kuehne. This framework is not considered as anything preformed, but merely as the expression of a substance other than the myeline which takes its marked form under the action of reagents. All the samples which he has thus far tried have not resisted the action of digesting reagents, and thus fail to agree with the substance described by Ewald and Kuehne. As regards the axis cylinder, he substantiates Kupffer's description of the fibrillae, but takes exception to the designation of the interfibrillar as a nerve serum. J. describes the fibrillae as held in the meshes of a fine network. These studies were largely made on the electric nerves of *Torpedo marmorata*.

## II.—EXPERIMENTAL.

In March last the writer of this note received a clipping from *Science* on "Sound Blindness," with a marginal note from Dr. G. S. Hall, saying: "Can you look into this subject?" Permission to enter the public schools for the purpose was granted by the Boston School Board, and, standing on the teacher's platform, the following words were pronounced, after testing the pitch and loudness of voice by a few words addressed to the master who stood at the opposite side of the room: ultramarine, altruistic, frustrate, ultimatum, ulu-